

En torno al asesinato de Moreno Barranco

El Ministro Franquista Dice...

A instancias de nuestros amigos y merced a nuestros requerimientos, el Departamento de Estado ha intervenido en el caso del joven democrata, Manuel Moreno Barranco, asesinado por la policía franquista en la cárcel de Jerez, el 22 de febrero y en la forma que hemos relatado en nuestro número anterior.

En Madrid, la embajada americana se ha dirigido al ministro Fraga Iribarne solicitando información respecto a la muerte de Moreno Barranco, y el ministro de Franco, tras de colgar el consabido sambenito de... "haberse encontrado propaganda comunista en casa de Manuel Moreno Barranco", reconoce que algo anormal ha sucedido en la cárcel de Jerez de la Frontera, aseverando que... "se ha abierto una investigación judicial".

En Washington, el Departamento de Estado ha comunicado a la embajada de Franco que, por demandarlo una Comisión Congressional, solicita la información pertinente respecto a las circunstancias que concurren en torno a

la detención y muerte de Manuel Moreno Barranco.

He ahí, escuetamente, el trámite de nuestras gestiones. Poseemos retazos de una carta que escribiera Moreno Barranco en España (15 enero, 1963), que atestiguan su temple y convicciones democráticas; lo que unido a otros testimonios que en este mismo número de ESPAÑA LIBRE se dan, constituyen el más rotundo mentis al sambenito de comunista. Asimismo, damos escueta información de cómo crecen las manifestaciones de solidaridad y protesta, poniendo en evidencia la complicidad del silencio en que se mecen no pocos, individuos y publicaciones, sedicentes democratas.

No todo es turismo

UN SINDICALISTA INGLES EN ESPAÑA

Londres. (OPE).—George Elvin, secretario general de la Asociación de Técnicos de Cine y de la Televisión, hizo recientemente un viaje a España. Después ha escrito un artículo en el "Draughtsman", revista de la Asociación de Dibujantes Industriales.

"En septiembre último —dice— el Congreso de las Trade Union adoptó la siguiente resolución: "El Congreso expresa su admiración y su apoyo total a la lucha magnífica de los trabajadores españoles por la justicia social y las libertades políticas y sindicales. Condena las medidas de represión adoptadas por el gobierno franquista y solicita la liberación inmediata y sin condiciones de todos aquellos que están encarcelados en razón de su oposición a la tiranía actual."

"Se trata tan sólo de palabras o tenemos intención, en tanto que sindicalistas ingleses, de hacer algo para dar forma concreta a esta posición y demostrar con claridad al pueblo español que le sostenemos en su lucha por la libertad?"

"Recientemente —añade— estuve en Madrid. ¿Pueden imaginarse lo que significa hablar con personas que esperan constantemente que la policía les detenga? ¿Se dan ustedes cuenta de lo que significa ser detenido por delito político por la policía de Franco? ¿Se dan ustedes cuenta de que, casi todo aquello que nosotros, sindicalistas, consideramos como un derecho natural, se castiga en España con las penas más severas? Todo esto lo hemos visto claramente en la visita que hemos hecho."

"Existen en España los llamados sindicatos. Se trata de organizaciones fascistas tripartitas (Estado, patronos y trabajadores), que funciona bajo la dirección del Estado."

"Encontramos a la joven esposa de un obrero mecánico condenado a 12 años de cárcel por el crimen de haber querido que el sindicato oficial llevara a cabo una acción encaminada a un aumento de salarios. "Crímenes" que nadie en nuestro país calificaría de delitos criminales, se hallan asimilados en España a un acto de "rebelión militar".

"El individuo culpable de haber ejercitado la actividad sindical más nimia es detenido y torturado por la policía. No sólo sufre tortura el hombre detenido, sino, que si es casado, también se detiene a su mujer y a menudo a otros miembros de la familia. De esta manera se recurre frecuentemente a la tortura para obligar a los detenidos a que denuncien a otras personas."

"Las condiciones en que viven los presos son atroces. Tienen una asignación diaria de seis pesetas para gastos de alimentación. Es imposible vivir en estas condiciones y las familias se esfuerzan para enviarles dinero. ¿Pero, y as dificultades de esto

LA REPRESION

Manuel Moreno Barranco

MADRID. (OPE).—Un joven poeta antifranquista, Manuel Moreno Barranco, ha perecido en la prisión de Jerez de la Frontera (Cádiz). Según la dirección del Penal, se suicidó arrojándose por un balcón. Pero, días antes de su "defenestración" uno de los funcionarios de la prisión le había echado a la cara la frase, bastante consagrada en los medios penitenciarios del régimen: "A ti no te salva ni Dios".

¿Por qué fué detenido Manuel Moreno? Nadie lo sabe. Se sabe solamente que frecuentaba medios anarquistas, de manera singular las personas que habían vuelto del exilio y que era autor de composiciones literarias inéditas en las que se criticaba el régimen franquista.

Como se sabe, otro poeta de Jerez, Cristóbal Vega Alvarez se púdre en el Penal de Puerto de Santa María, Cádiz, condenado a 28 años, y no se ha olvidado la razzia efectuada por los moros y la legión en esta zona, donde asesinaron a Vicente Ballester, Juan Oliver, María Silva y otros líderes sindicalistas libertarios. Se ha dado en la zona el número de veinte mil asesinatos perpetrados en los meses que siguieron al alzamiento. Es probable que la cifra real no llegue a la mencionada, pero puede asegurarse que sumaron varios miles los caídos.

Se ha prestado menos atención que la merecida a la huelga de campesinos de Sanlúcar de Barrameda. Y es posible que aquella huelga guarde relación con los antecedentes relacionados.

EL INQUISIDOR TRABAJA

Madrid. (OPE).—Hace todavía unos pocos meses, Ramón Ormazabal, después de torturado bárbaramente durante veintinueve días, fué sometido a juicio, condenado a ocho años de presidio y enviado al Penal de Burgos a

representa?
"España pertenece a las Naciones Unidas. Pero su gestión nos muestra que el gobierno español pisotea diariamente la Declaración de los Derechos del hombre. Individualmente y por el intermedio de los sindicatos, los sindicalistas ingleses pueden hacer mucho para manifestar su solidaridad con los trabajadores españoles. Es necesario hacer todo lo que sea posible de acuerdo con la política de las Trade Unions".



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No preparado aún

MADRID.—El catolicismo reaccionario, con el Papa Juan XXIII o Pablo VI, sigue su curso en España. En una conferencia, recientemente, el obispo de Huelva, dijo aquí en Madrid que España no estaba preparada para la libertad religiosa. Con el régimen actual no está preparada para ninguna clase de libertad. Y por no estar preparada, no se le podía dar más libertad al protestantismo español. ¿Y por qué no está preparada? Porque hacer prosélitos de creyentes no católicos resulta agresivo e injurioso para los más profundos sentimientos del pueblo español. Y con esta declaración, que no es verdad, porque al pueblo español no le preocupa lo más mínimo que haya protestantes o budistas o cualquiera otra clase de personas religiosas en España, se quedó tan fresco. Pedro Cantero, el obispo de Huelva, no se ha enterado aún que para disfrutar de la libertad lo único que hace falta es tenerla.

cumplir condena impuesta "por auxilio a la rebelión". Se le achacó el hecho de haber penetrado en territorio del Estado burlando la policía de la frontera y sin documentación regular, con propósito de organizar el partido comunista, del que Ormazabal es directivo.

Según informaciones, hace pocos días todavía, Ramón Ormazabal fué extraído del Penal de Burgos y trasladado a Madrid. El juez enviado por el Coronel Eimar, Inquisidor general del régimen franquista que le visitó le hizo un recorrido de sus actividades durante la guerra civil y en los momentos posteriores "hasta el instante en que cayó en manos de la policía". Parece, pues, que Eymar no se contenta con haberle condenado a ocho años "por el delito de hoy", y que además pretende incoar nuevo sumario "por el delito continuado en el espacio de tiempo que va de 1936 a 1962".

Ello dará lugar a una nueva intensificación de la propaganda comunista ciertamente.

El Caso de Moreno Barranco

HUMANITARISMO DE CONVENIENCIA

Se nos critica porque hablamos claro. Por lo visto hay que hacerlo confusamente. Así la gente se puede entender menos y el engaño consigue rodar felizmente su bola.

El fusilamiento del comunista Grimau fue extremadamente utilizado por la "gran" Prensa. Llegó, en su habladuría "post-mortem", hasta el delirio. El mismo interés no lo demostró para salvarle, a Grimau, la vida. La existencia de este hombre pudo ser sacrificada para obtener elemento de venta y propaganda. Franco, asesinando a un español, les ha rendido servicio a los sistemas soviético y al comercial publicitario.

Toda la prensa burguesa se asoció al clamor comunista favorable al recuerdo —que no a la presencia— de Grimau. Enemiga y todo del P.C., se prodigó en manifestaciones funerarias encajadas a la consigna moscovita. También nosotros nos sumamos al concierto protestatario, obedientes a nuestro sentido particular del humanismo y del antitotalitarismo, pues gregarios no lo somos ni ganas de serlo. Igual, o más o menos, podía esperarse de los impresos no afectos a la tendencia urrsiana, pero un hecho posterior ha desmentido la pretendida solvencia humanitaria de los órganos de sector o de empresa.

Inmediatamente después de la ejecución de Grimau un joven poeta apellidado Moreno Barranco, fue asesinado en la cárcel de Jerez de la Frontera. La muerte de este infortunado fue más brutal, aunque menos espectacular, que la del Grimau poco menos que divinizado, y la "gran" Prensa no se ha ocupado —exceptuando "Le Monde"— del caso. El sacrificio de un anónimo no da para un aumento de tirada. Así es que del pobre Moreno Barranco, desangrado hasta el fin como Grimau por los sicarios de Franco,

nos hemos ocupado dos o tres periodiquitos de refugiados españoles en el exilio... ¡Miseria humana!...

A la circunstancia de la muerte infame del joven Moreno Barranco en la casa párida de Jerez, añadimos la triste nota de otro poeta, Cristóbal Vega Alvarez, encerrado por antifranquista en el Penal del Puerto de Santa María hace la "friolera" de veintidós años. No conmueve, señores periodistas burgueses, que un hombre honrado se pase la mitad de su vida entre barrotos a causa de sus opiniones políticas?...

¡Moreno Barranco, Vega Alvarez, poetas jerezanos, blancas palomas del espíritu con rojo de sangre propia en las plumas! El mundo os olvida, porque no sois materia cotizable. Pero nosotros no os olvidamos porque, infortunados, podemos comprender el infortunio superior que la maldad humana os ha reservado.

("Le Combat Syndicaliste", Paris, 20, junio, 1963.)

¡SOLIDARIDAD!

Con motivo de la muerte de un poeta español

Paris (OPE). — Escribe "Le Monde":

Numerosos intelectuales y escritores franceses y españoles lanzan un llamamiento pidiendo se aclaren las circunstancias de la muerte del joven poeta español Moreno Barranco, que al parecer tuvo lugar diez días después de su detención practicada el 13 de febrero último. La muerte no ha sido anunciada oficialmente. La madre del poeta recibió el 13 de febrero un aviso de la policía informándole de que había intentado suicidarse lanzándose por una ventana de la cárcel. Cuando se dirigió al hospital al que había sido llevado Moreno Barranco, no se la autorizó para verle. El detenido, falleció, al parecer, horas más tarde. Los intelectuales españoles y escritores franceses y españoles que han firmado el llamamiento —entre los que figuran Jean Cassou, Louis Aragon, Simone de Beauvoir, Gilles Martinet, Vicente Giraldo, Jorge Semprún, Juan Goytisolo, Manuel Tuñón de Lara— piden a las autoridades competentes posibiliten a los amigos de Moreno Barranco y a sus abogados el que aclaren las causas de su muerte".

"La Unión des Ecrivains pour la Verité" anuncia que "acaba de tener confirmación de la muerte sospechosa en España del joven poeta Manuel Barranco".

La "Unión des écrivains pour la Verité" insiste para que se aclaren las circunstancias de la muerte de Manuel Moreno Barranco, se den a la familia de la joven víctima y a sus abogados todas las facilidades para que la verdad resplandezca y, si llega el caso, reciban los culpables el justo castigo".

"Le Monde" consigna que la "Unión" la componen M. Louis Martin-Chauffier (presidente), Mmes. Edith Thomas (vicepresidente) y Clara Malraux y MM. Claude Aveline, Marc Beigbeder, Edmond Humeau, Jean Lescaur, René Morin, Gérard Rosenthal, Edgar Tavernier y Louis de Villefosse.

Candidato al premio Nóbél de la paz

Mr. James A. Farley, que fué ministro de comunicaciones con Roosevelt, ha declarado al "New York Herald Tribune" (edición europea): "Sigo creyendo que el General Franco ha dado a su país un gobierno que nadie hubiera podido darle". Lo reproduce "Arriba" (1.6.63.) y lo reproducimos nosotros porque, con otro sentido, también nosotros lo creemos. Es imposible que nadie diese a España un Gobierno peor.

Mas Mr. Farley no se contenta con eso. Asegura que Franco "ha contribuido a la paz de Europa. Las naciones de este Continente están satisfechas de la forma en que actuó España y, en mi opinión, ello es justo".

Así habló el ex-ministro de Roosevelt y viejo parlanchin, al cumplir sus 75 años, y se quedó tan satisfecho como si, terminado el mes, pasara a cobrar la paga. Ahora bien, este Mister Far-

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ley debiera explicarnos por cual extraña teoría el desencadenar una guerra civil que duró 3 años, y enviar la División Azul a reforzar las tropas hitlerianas, justifican que le concedan a Franco el premio Nobel de la Paz. O.I.D.E.

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THE FALSE ALTERNATIVES

Under this title, Manes Sperber, psychologist and novelist, has published in a recent issue of the biweekly magazine "The New Leader" the article reprinted below.

"The 27 years which separate us from that memorable Spanish summer have done little to dim our recollection of it. The gilded rays of the dawn which broke during the days of July 1936 have paled; the days when we felt like vanquished men lost in the gloom of unmerited defeat, haunted by the fear of dying for nothing, yet disgusted by our will to survive despite everything.

The bitterness of defeat has never lost its sting, nor have we ever ceased to be tormented by the defeat of the Spanish Republic. When we listened to appeals from the Warsaw rebels in 1944 or from the workers of East Berlin in 1953, or even the despairing cries of the Budapest insurgents in November 1956, we heard, each time, the voice of murdered Spain—an echo which seemed to have summoned up the very voices to which it responded.

Many of us have never forgotten that, by defaulting at the outbreak of the Civil War, the West incurred a debt to the Spanish people which it has been only too slow to discharge. Of course, that great nation would not have needed any outside encouragement to help it rediscover its taste for blood and death and its thirst for tragic heroism. But between 1936 and 1939 Spain was forced to act as an exercise ground for two competing systems of totalitarian tyranny, each of which pounced upon the ravaged country with avidity. The most murderous subterfuges of our century were destined to pervert the course of the Revolution and render all sacrifices futile.

THE AGE OF COWARDICE

The Republic was attacked by an army of mercenaries and colonialists whose leaders had long forgotten how to conquer anyone save their own unarmed populations. Their aim was to discredit the young Republic by reducing it to a state of bloody chaos and destroying it before it could abolish outworn privileges and hand the land back to the peasants, the country to the nation and Spain to Europe. In order to save itself, the Republic needed immediate assistance from the democratic countries, primarily France and England, with whom it wanted closer ties. Those two powers decided, however, on abandonment and the attitude of timid indifference which they called "non-intervention." The great age of cowardice which had begun in 1933 was then at its height. It was only interrupted by the end of the "phony war," and resumed its course in all the countries of the free world on the very morrow of the armistice.

UNCREASING NAZI AND FASCIST AID

The first effect of non-intervention was to provide the Francoist counter-revolution with all the delays needed to give Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy time to organize the military aid which they poured in unceasingly. The other result of Franco-British policy was to promote Stalinist Russia to the rank of sole protector of a Spanish democracy which was in mortal danger. It was hardly a year before the "totalitarian orientation" in Spain was complete. The men of the people still fought the tercio, the Falangists and the Fascist divisions, but, unbeknown to them, the significance of their struggle and the real issues at stake had changed.

While exacting payment for their arms shipments in Republican gold, the Stalinists insisted on monopolizing the chain of command. After the great leader Andrés Nin had been assassinated by the OGPU (Soviet Secret service), they organized a Moscow-style trial at Barcelona in October 1937, the defendants being Julian Gorkin, Andrade, Arquer, Bonet and other P.O.U.M. chiefs. Their intention was to impose two alternatives on the international Left as well as on the Spanish Republicans: either submission to Stalin and his hench-

FRANCO OPPOSING NEW POPE

Madrid. — The news that Cardinal Montini had been elected as new head of the Catholic church was a blow for the Spanish dictator. He undoubtedly feels that Paul VI's views are too liberal. Franco would have liked a new pope with as bigotted and despotic ideas as he himself has.

Before the election, the "New York Times", "Le Monde", a Paris newspaper, and "El Messagero", a Rome newspaper, reported that Franco opposed the Cardinal's election to the papacy, for political reasons. "El Messagero" suggested that the Spanish head of state had ordered, through middlemen, the six Spanish

men (seemingly partial but actually total); or unconditional surrender to the Falangists and their totalitarian allies, Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini.

FALLACY OF FALSE ALTERNATIVES

The Fascists were as active as (Continued on page 7)

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Editorial

AMERICAN BASES IN SPAIN

The privileged geographical location of the Iberian peninsula in Southwestern Europe has historically and politically been, in a way, a sort of drawback for Spain. The fact of being a double strategic bridge between the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, between Europe and Africa, has made the Peninsula a converging focal point of international rivalries since the time of Carthage.

The latest open manifestation of these international rivalries on the Peninsula's soil occurred during the Spanish Civil War (1936-39). Hitler's Germany and Fascist Italy on one side, and Communist Russia on the other fought for the conquest of Spain.

After World War II, Spain remained in the claws of the regime created by Hitler and Mussolini, awaiting its fall under the pressure of history's liberating hurricanes.

Now then, shortly after World War II, the "cold war" made its appearance in the world, and it was because of this that Franco was able to survive.

With or without the Francoist regime, Spain continues enjoying, because of her geographical location, a great strategic value. In this regard she is more valuable than any other European region.

When the cold war became more intense and the Korean War brought about fears that it could be transformed into a "warm war", the United States, during the presidential mandate of the good democrat Harry Truman, tried to establish its defensive bases in Spanish territory, even by paying a good price for them if necessary.

Franco's regime sold to the United States the authorization to establish one naval and three air bases. The Francoists would have sold these same bases to Stalin if the Russian dictator had shown any interest in some and would have paid more money than the U.S.

The purchase and sale contract was signed for a term of 10 years, to run from September 1953 to September 26, 1963.

The agreement between the United States and the Spanish government did not please a part of the Spanish political emigration, a fact readily understandable. But a majority of those political emigrants—i.e. those sensible and prudent—accepted it as a necessity imposed by historical circumstances. One of the most decided defenders thereof—approaching the issue from an amply democratic viewpoint—was the Socialist leader Luis Araquistain, of unforgettable memory. Those sharing Araquistain's opinion, based themselves on the fact that the struggle for world's democracy could not be divided, and that general problems were above particular ones.

In exchange for handing over the strategic bases to the U.S., Spain has received during this 10-year period a substantial financial assistance which enabled the Francoist regime to reactivate its economic condition which was completely bankrupt. Undoubtedly, Spain's economy is now in a better position than 10 years ago.

With regard to a possible economic improvement, there were two lines of thought in 1953: one, schematic and catastrophic, maintained that the Francoist regime would sink if it were not capable of solving its financial problems; the other, pragmatic and realistic, implied that an improvement in the economic foundations of Spain would help to stimulate the fight for a political improvement.

The experience has proven the correctness of the second position. As the Spanish people have been able to gradually overcome their wretchedness and misery, they have expressed their opposition to the oppressive regime in a bolder fashion, as evidenced in the extensive strike movement of last year and in the noticeable growth of a general opposing movement inside the country.

Therefore, the American strategic bases, contrary to the biased allegations of the Communists, have not harmed the Spanish democratic movement.

Facing now the renewal of the agreement between Washington and Madrid, the Francoist regime, strengthened by De Gaulle's stubborn nationalism and by the Communist gains in Italy, has the intention of utilizing blackmail practices. Its Ambassador in Washington has received instructions to the effect of requesting more financial assistance, more modern weapons, and the support of the U.S. so that Spain be admitted in the NATO.

Unofficial reports indicate that Washington is not willing to be blackmailed by Franco.

Even after the official expiration of the agreement and under the very provisions of its clauses, the United States is entitled to make use of the bases for one and a half years longer, i.e. until March 1965.

During this time—almost two years—Washington believes things might change considerably in the world and in Spain.

For a number of reasons, it is not believed that Franco's regime could survive for any probable long period of time, and therefore the wisest attitude to adopt is to win time without any commitments.

NIXON VISITS FRANCO

Barcelona. — During his stay in Spain, former vicepresident Nixon paid a visit to dictator Franco in Barcelona. According to press reports, the meeting was cordial. Surely, Franco spoke with Mr. Nixon about Eisenhower's embrace, when the latter paid a visit to Spain. The reports do not say whether Mr. Nixon also embraced the Spanish tyrant.

In England there are ten years of compulsory education, in France and the United States nine, in Argentina seven, in Spain six, and in Portugal five. Furthermore, in Spain and Portugal assistance to school is not enforced. Thus many youngsters go to work, instead of going to school, in order to assist their families with the money they earn.

Repression In Portugal

The fate of a foe of Salazar

On May 20, 1958, the dreaded Portuguese secret police (PIDE) arrested Mario Pedrosa Gonçalves, a poet of considerable merit. Because his political tenets differed from those of the Portuguese dictator, the inevitable charge of being a Communist followed. However, his trial did not follow quite so quickly. He had to wait 18 months before receiving a sentence. He was sentenced to 2 years and 3 months imprisonment. While this may seem outrageously harsh in any democratic country, in this instance it was to be followed by "security measures".

All who are familiar with Portuguese methods know that this may mean a life sentence. You are never set free until the PIDE recommends to the court that the defendant is no longer a "risk". Hence Pedrosa Gonçalves, whose sentence had expired, still remains in prison.

After Pedrosa Gonçalves had been in prison a year without any kind of trial, he married his fiancée Isolina Duarte. She was a girl who had 6 brothers and sisters, the oldest of whom was still in prison after many years because he abhorred Salazar's regime. Isolina Duarte therefore knew enough about prison regulations to appreciate that by marrying her fiancé she would, as a wife, be able to visit him in prison. They have now been married for nearly four years, but never have been able to live together as man and wife.

Meanwhile, Mario Pedrosa Gonçalves' health has suffered terribly. Every day sees a further deterioration. Those who know him claim he was severely beaten and tortured while in prison

awaiting trial, sometimes returning from "questioning" by the PIDE in an unconscious state. His kidneys caused him so much pain that they gave rise to the greatest anxiety. Letters and telegrams were sent to the President of the Republic, the Minister of Health and the Minister of the Interior, but a visit from an outside doctor was never permitted. Eventually his prison companions staged a hunger strike. They could not bear his screaming any longer. It was then, in June 1961, that permission was granted for him to attend the prison hospital. While there an operation was performed on him; after a year he was returned to filthy damp prison conditions where his health is giving rise to fresh anxieties.

Pedrosa Gonçalves' sentence may have expired, but he remains in prison. His wife wonders whether she will even see him outside a prison wall; whether she will ever be allowed to live with the man whom she married in prison. Such is life, in 1963, in Portugal, a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Regime Admits "Irregularities" In The Death Of Moreno Barranco

As a result of the steps taken by the CONFEDERATED SPANISH SOCIETIES in respect to the death of the young Spanish poet Manuel Moreno Barranco, the American Embassy in Madrid has reported the allegations of the Spanish Ministry of Information to the effect that Communist propaganda was found in the quarters of Moreno Barranco when he was first arrested in November 1962. This is the standard accusation used by the secret Spanish police whenever political opposition to the regime is involved. The Spanish authorities declared also that a judicial investigation into the circumstances of Moreno Barranco's death is under way. The Embassy has requested a report on the findings of such inquiry.

Moreno Barranco died in Jerez de la Frontera's hospital after the police threw him to the ground from one of the galleries in the prison where he was detained. Previously he had been subject to cruel tortures.

This month, numerous Spanish and French intellectuals and writers have issued an appeal demanding that there be clarified the circumstances of the Spanish poet's death. The persons signing the appeal—including among others Jean Cassou, Louis Aragon, Simone de Beauvoir, Gilles Martinet, Vicente Girbau, Jorge Semprun, Juan Goytisolo and Manuel de Lara—requested of the pertinent authorities to grant permission to Moreno Barranco's friends and their lawyers to investigate on the causes of his death.

Also, the "Union des écrivains pour la vérité" (French writers union for truth) have asked an investigation of the happenings and the punishment of the responsible parties.

MAGAZINE ISSUE WITHDRAWN FOR PUBLISHING CARTOON MOCKING FRANCO

Madrid. — An issue of Domingo, a Catholic weekly magazine, was withdrawn from circulation for having published what is believed the first caricature of the Spanish dictator since the civil war. A fine of \$840 was also imposed on the magazine.

The cartoon depicted Franco receiving another decoration to be added to the many already bestowed on him. The caption read: "This is for your grandchildren." The reference was to the grandchildren of the tyrant, one boy and four girls. By a special law the boy carries the name Francisco Franco, instead of that of his father, the dictator's son-in-law.

STAY OUT OF SPAIN!

The Iberian Libertarian Federation, the National Confederation of Labor and the Iberian Federation of Libertarian Youth of Spain have published the following appeal to prospective tourists headed for that country:

"Spain and Portugal are the last remaining stronghold of nazi-fascism which, under Hitler and Mussolini ravaged Europe.

Almost thirty years of dictatorship have turned our countries into wretched exporters of cheap labour abroad.

While you enjoy the advantages that Spain offers you—a favourable rate of exchange and a low cost of living compared to the countries you come from—the Spanish people, the working class, live in appalling conditions as you can easily see for yourselves; meanwhile the benefit of the tourist trade is spent mostly on armaments and in the upkeep of the armed forces and the police.

The Spanish people would receive you with friendly warmth if your presence here did not serve today to worsen their condition of poverty and if your trade (Continued on page 7)

MADRID, OPE. Reports from Puente Genil, Córdoba, indicate that the effects of the extensive emigration to European countries are already being felt in many towns of the region.

In the period of just a few months, several large groups of workers left Puente Genil to go to work in Germany, Belgium and France. Lately, about 100 workers, whose ages ranged between 25 and 30 years, took their leave. At this pace, Spain will face a serious shortage of skilled workers in a near future.